The Knoxville Whig

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Knoxville, Tenn., June 27, 1866.

"MY POLICY."

A New Chaper in its History.

Andrew Johnson's Treatment of Tennessee Unionists.

His Pledges and how He Redeemed

upon Colonel Stokes.

How the President Carries out His "Circular to the Soldiers."

From the Washington Chronicle. The assault upon Colonel William B. Stokes by after that Colonel Stokes discovered that, while he the myrmidons of Andrew Johnson renders it necessary that a statement of his relations to that individual, and to the great cause of which he is so dis- at Washington. When Colonel Stokes returned to of the address: tinguished a champion, should be made public. Col. Washington he discovered that the doors of the Stokes was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, on the 2th of September, 1814. He was an that had been warmly extended to welcome him was old-line Whig before the war, and occupied a num- | cold and corpse-like. In vain did he endeavor to old-line Whig before the war, and occupied a number of important positions in Tennessee, to which State he removed in early life. He served three sessions in the Legislature, twice as representative and appeared that the order had been issued to proscribe him and all who agreed with him. senator, and was elected a member from his served with great distinction, acting generally with commended by Colonel Stokes for the appointments seize the reins of the Government they have tried district of the XXXVIth Congress, in which he the anti-slavery men or Republicans. During all of internal revenue officers in his district, by the to destroy—elevate their baffled leaders to power this period Andrew Johnson and Wm. B. Stokes | request of and subsequently rejected by the Presiwere political enemies, having taken opposite sides | dent, including a notice of those who have been asin politics: but, as Stokes was in the House when

Johnson was in the Senate at the time the rebellion was threatened, they became earnest friends on the occasion of the celebrated speech of the latter against the secessionists in the Senate, early in December. 1860. Stokes was on the floor and heard this speech. and was so carried away by enthusiasm that he came forward, took his opponent by the hand, and, from that time until recently, they worked together in the same cause like earnest and devoted champions and friends. Co-operation in such struggles as and others to change them, so as to conform to the attach men earnestly and cordially to each other; each member the control of the appointments in his and it is not surprising that Johnson and Stokes own district. About this time the President issued should have become sworn and confidential inti- his order giving Union soldiers the preference.mates. Not a step was taken by the one without Stokes had recommended previously, in December, consultation with the other. They were naturally | J. W. Bowen for assessor, and Captain A. M. Cate, Radicals, but Johnson was far more extreme than his old line Whig associate. As a Democratic leader respect for collector-who voted for Lincoln and ed, will be arrested. The civil and military authorin Tennessee he was the chief of the ultras, and all the time contending against the slave aristocracy .-In Congress he was the champion of the homestead bill, which was constantly the dread of Calhoun, Jefferson Davis, Isham G. Harris, and other secession leaders, and in the State Legislature, before he came into Congress, he always recommended popular improvements in constitutions and laws. Thrown into the front of the Union movement in the South, he became so determined in his opposition to the se-cussionists that he allowed no one to differ from him, making it a test upon all his associates and friends, and giving no quarter to the traitors or to the sym- years in the cause of the Union, and rose from a come to our suffering people, I remain, your servant, sympathized more earnestly with him than Colonel came President, he kept his eye steadily fixed upon Abraham Lincoln-an accusation that had simply ried out, with the assistance of Stokes, Maynard, ernor; and so far from any word of protest or re-buke coming from the President, it now appears that Governor Johnson. The address of Gov. Brownlow fered too much in the tent and on the battle-field to he insisted that these men should continue to proscribe the traitors, and when in July of 1865, while | positions: Stokes, Maynard and others were running for Congress, the secessionists attempted to vote, and to

the United States, having read this extraordinary address of Governor Brownlow, telegraphed to the latter as follows: Washington, D. C .- 3:50 P. M.,

ticket, Johnson instructed Governor Brownlow to

call on Gen. George H. Thomas to use the military

of Brownlow and Stokes. Governor Brownlow at

July 16, 1865. To Goe. W. G. Brownlow; I hope, as I have no doubt you will see, that the laws passed by the last Legislature are faithfully executed, and that all illegal voters in the approaching Government determined, at the cost of many thouelection be kept from the polls, and that the election of members of Congress be conducted fairly. Whenever it becomes necessary for the execution of the ballot-box, you will call upon General Thomas for sufficient military force to sustain the civil authority of the State. I have just read your address, which I most heartly endorse.

Lovernment determined, at the cost of many thousand lives and many millions of money, to perform its duty by guaranteeing to us a free government. Both military and civil measures had to be brought into requisition. The military performed its duty in blood on the field of battle. But it appointed a civilian in the person of the present honored Chief Magistrate of the nation to carry out such civil policy as was found necessary to execute in good faith.

Lovernment determined, at the cost of many thousand lives and many millions of money, to perform aid in the suppression of the suppression of the rebellion, or to those who are bound to support "my policy" of vetoes and denunciations of the majority of Congress? No wonder that Colonel Stokes, a true patriot and soldiers for official favors, or is it giving them to those who have rendered no aid in the suppression of the suppression of the rebellion, or to those who are bound to support "my policy" of vetoes and denunciations of the majority of Congress? No wonder that Colonel Stokes, a true patriot and soldiers for official favors, or is it giving them to those who have rendered no aid in the suppression of the rebellion, or to those who are bound to support "my policy" of vetoes and denunciations of the majority of Congress? No wonder that Colonel Stokes, a true patriot and soldiers for official favors, or is it giving them to those who have rendered no aid in the suppression of the rebellion, or is it giving them to those who have rendered no aid in the suppression of the rebellion, or is it giving them to those who have rendered no aid in the suppression of the suppression of the suppression of the suppression of the suppression ANDREW JOHNSON.

lected. The reader who is constantly informed by fiercely denounced. It is his workmanship, the fruit rebels, this letter has been republished. Col. Stokes President Johnson's friends that he would have pursued Abraham Lincoln's policy has but to contrast the endorsement of the ultra loyal sentiments of endorsement end

Brownlow by Johnson with this assumption. At that time appointments were to be made in the suppose he will not stand by it and maintain it with he wrote the Duncan letter. It will be remembered State at large, and in several congressional districts | the force of the nation? Strange to say, there are | that the Union papers and leading men of Tennesof assessors and collectors under the internal reve- those who, not understanding the man or his duty, see, with scarcely an exception, then went over to nue. President Johnson requested the representa- declare that he will not sustain it, but will set it secession. Col. Stokes, on seeing the act passed on tives chosen by the State to select their own men aside and not allow the Legislature to meet again. the 7th of May for the State to secede, immediately for these places, which they accordingly did. It It may be some relief to the friends of the new gov- took the stump in opposition to secession, and spoke will be remembered that about the time Mr. Seward ernment to be assured that most of those who so day and night up to the hour of election—the 8th recovered from his severe injuries, and when the claim to represent the President are men in whose of June, 1861-and veted against the ordinance of plans that he had been concecting began to assume shape, a sudden change took place in the policy of the President, and he refused to endorse the Union candidates in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and with just so much force applied in just such manner Stanton. This work told, as the mountain boys New Jersey, although all these candidates had been as may be necessary. New Jersey, although an these candidates and been placed upon platforms composed of the strongest the The doctrine contained in the above is simply field of battle; and he Stokes, is true to-day—true endorsements of himself and his extraordinary loyal utterances. Then came the organization of Congress, with the glittering generalities of his annual State government, and that the Federal Govern- for their country. He is in favor of rewarding them ment had the right to enter the Territory and legis- in preference to Copperheads and rebels. take, and apparently anxious to preserve his rela- late for the people thereof as it did by its agent, tions with his own friends at home. A meeting was Andrew Johnson. called at Nashville, on the 22d of February, 1866. Secondly. The Federal Government, when it en-At the request of Andrew Johnson, Colonel Stokes State had the restoring governments to the went to Nashville for the purpose of defeating the State, had the right to choose whatever particular attempts of the Copperheads to capture the organization, and heal the troubles in the Union ranks .- | to promote the safety and prosperity of the nation. A series of resolutions were drawn of the most de- Read the address: cided character. They were submitted to Andrew | When the nation entered upon its task of furnish- Colonel Stokes and his brave comrades suffered the Johnson, and by him carefully read and deliberately | ing the people of Tennessee with a republican form | dangers of the field and exposure to the inclement sanctioned. They were objected to by the President's of government, it had a right to present just such | weather that he might be protected; the hard-fought now acting private secretary, Hon. E. Cooper, who particular form of free government as was most battles around Nashville, in which so many gallant then, as before, having supported McClellan for the adapted to the condition of the people, and to choose spirits winged their flight to heaven. The ungrate-Presidency, could not endorse many of the senti- the means of setting the government on foot. If it ful conduct of the President may be summed up in ments therein contained. They were a second time | had chosen the constitution of Kentucky or of Maine | a nutshell. Stokes refused to unite himself with the

when, after a characteristic speech en the Johnson of Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner for valu- government. able aid to the Union cause in voting men and

The following are these resolutions: 1. We cherish with tender and grateful hearts the great virtues, the profound statesmanship, the mitted to only a part of the people, and was therefar-reaching wisdom, the constant and sublime faith, fore partial and unfair. the upright and christian life, the generous nature,

the exalted spirit, and constant patriotism of our late lamented martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. 2. The authority of the General Government is

labored in council, in the field, on the deep, through the press, at the ballot-box, or in whatever way they rendered aid to the national cause, or expressed their sympathy with it. 4. Those inhabitants who, for any cause, are de-

and at the point of the bayonet; and just so the nanied the exercise of political power, shall nevertheless have the benefit of equal laws, and be protected

niously and successfully co-operated to save the life to enforce "An act to limit the elective franchise. f the nation. 6. We have labored and triumphed with these departments in the past, so in the future will we trust to their statesmanship, patriotism, justice, and are never heard to complain of it.

nagnanimity. 7. We earnestly deprecate any schisms among those who, in the different departments of the Government, represent the loyal sentiment and power of

8. The early admission of our Senators and mem-

to establish timents at Nashville on the 22d of February, 1866, purposes, a constitutional convention. The power Andrew Johnson was at Washington taking a pre- of the convention to delegate this authority was lecisely different course, and throwing opprobrium on his pledges and his principles. It was only two days was defending the radical Unionists at Nashville, Andrew Johnson was denouncing them as traitors imous, as is clearly shown by the following passage White House was closed against him. The hand

m and all who agreed with him. A brief history of the character of the men resigned these positions, as well as leading events in the career of Colonel Stokes during and since the under the rule of such men as Harris, or Cheatham, rebellion, may not be uninteresting, and will form a

fitting conclusion to this article. The collection districts were laid off with regard o convenience and compactness, and some difficulty of the "act to limit the elective franchise." therefore existed in making the appointments of the various revenue officers between some of the members. It was agreed upon by the President, Commissioner Rollins, Messrs. Fowler, Magruder, Stokes those which arose from the rebellion was enough to | congressional lines. This was due expressly to give Union soldier, a gentleman well qualified in every ohnson, and also for Judge Patterson as United ities understand each other and will act in harmony. States Senator. Captain C. served three years in The commander of the military division of Tennes the Federal army, and was one of the men employed by the Government to burn the bridges on the rail- where the powers of the latter are inadequate. To roads in East Tennessee. While some were caught and hung, Captain C. made his escape and joined remove the county officers in one-half of the State the Federal army. On this account his property was taken or destroyed. He is at this time a State Senator. Stokes, on learning the President's order, and Thomas Waters, who had served gallantly for three pass away, and that quiet and contentment may yet

pathizers with secession. None of his compatriots private to Lieutenant Colonel. If being a brave soldier, having periled his life for his country, a okes, and when it became necessary to lay the good business man, of moral and strictly temperate foundations for the new State government Stokes habits, of upright life and purity of character, enand Johnson were the chief architects. It will be titled a man to consideration, then Colonel Waters recollected that Johnson took so much interest in merits any position he may desire. He was a firm the reorganization of his State as to have desired to remain absent from the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, on the 4th of March 1865, preferring as he Colonel Stoke's district lies in Middle and Feet Top. coln, on the 4th of March, 1865, preferring, as he | Colonel Stoke's district lies in Middle and East Ten- it. It was introduced into the congressional cansaid, to stay at home and to prepare to bring Tennessee back into the Union in the hands of ultra the offices. The President's nominees, Bowen and Co loyal men, than to be present at the pageant of the Garret, reside within six miles of each other, and denying that Brownlow spoke by the authority of inauguration. When after the assassination he be- both were members of the Tennessee Legislature, President Johnson, and was making rapid inroads elected on the general ticket by the loyal men of the | into his ranks, when Andrew Johnson, President of Tennessee. It will be recollected that one of the State. Lieutenant Colonel Garret served about one ture below a quorum. Stokes remonstrated with gravest charges made against him while militarygov-ernor of Tennessee was that he would allow no one that time what was known as the home guards.—

The President, and pleaded with him not to nominate the president, and pleaded with him not to nominate the president, and pleaded with him not to nominate the president, and pleaded with him not to nominate the president, and pleaded with him not to nominate the president, and pleaded with him not to nominate the president of the to vote for McClellan—in fact, making it a proof of loyalty that all men should vote for himself and bill to keep the Government in the hands of loyal inated them, notwithstanding Stokes had made more men in February last, Garret and Bowen turned speeches in defence of him and his policy than any time. the foundation that nearly all the McClellan men their backs upon the Union men and declared for man in the State. Stokes is with him to-day on his were traitors, as nearly all the Johnson men in the equal privileges for the rebels and the Union man, policy as marked out by himself in his speeches and same State to-day were traitors and sympathizers and were among the leaders in trying to break up proclamations of 1864-65, and he has truly stated with treason. When he became President, William | the Legislature and destroy the State government | Johnson's reconstruction plan, and defended instead G. Brownlow was Governor of Tennessee, and carried out, with the assistance of Stokes, Maynard, resigned their seats in order to reduce the Legisla- Virginia, Maryland and Massachusetts. In all his Fowler, Arnell, Fletcher, and Milligan, precisely the policy laid down by Johnson while he was Gov-

First. The rebellion overthrew the Tennessee overnment, resulting in anarchy and confusion, and this bad spirit has been exhibited by Andrew Johnit became the duty of the Federal Government to son. There is his private secretary's district-the threaten others who attempted to vote the Union restore a republican form of government. We copy renowned Judge Cooper, who, after voting for Mcfrom the address:

against them, and to assure protection to the friends basis and true foundation of the present constitution | and collector. The former is a Copperhead, and vot- | HUBS, and government of Tennessec, I propose, in a few ed for McClellan and Pendleton, in 1864, and the that time issued one of his characteristic addresses, plain words, to show its validity and constitution- latter one of the bolters from the Legislature-

that "the United States shall guarantee to every are old and young men who served during the war, State in this Union a republican form of govern- many of whom are disabled by wounds but well ment." The government of Tennessee was usurped | qualified for civil positions. Their claims are igby a military despotism, resulting in anarchy and a nored, however, and rebel sympathizers are nomi-reign of terror. Our noble and glorious National nated to fill the offices. Is this adhering to his policy as was found necessary to execute in good faith | It is said there is one little blot in Stokes' record. President U. S. A.

With this endorsement of the President, Stokes of patient toil his labors resulted in the establish. May 10, 1861. Over and over again, every time was triumphantly ment of the government now in power, which is so Stokes defended the Union cause and denounced the gratulated the people on the happy result." Do any the saying is, "on the fence." During this interval

Secondly. The Federal Government, when it en- has not quarrelled with the President, nor has he

presented to the President, who, having been in- it is difficult to see what objection could have been new conservative Johnson party, and to denounce ormed that Cooper took issue with them, said, made on constitutional grounds. But in deference the loyal and patriotic majority in Congress. But Well, upon these issues we must stand; those who are not with us are against us." Carrying these resonant constitution, divested only of that feature which right, determined to yield not a jot of principle, will count of the control of the control

control and another set of resolutions directly op-posite were offered and passed. Being present at the meeting he rose and denounced the proceedings, and called another meeting for the same evening, plan of operations, and had a right to do so. The when, after a characteristic speech en the Johnson State government is thus the gift of the nation, and idea, in the course of which he vindicated the Union | is certainly a compliance with the obligation in the men of Congress, and spoke frankly and generously | Constitution to guarantee to us a republican form of

Third. The nation had the right to impose its parmoney to aid in suppressing the rebellion, the resolutions that had received the sanction of President Johnson were offered and adopted.

ticular government, republican in form, upon the people, with or without their vote, determining who should, and who should not, vote, forcing it upon the rebellious portion thereof: It is said the amendment and schedule were sub-

It may well be questioned whether the national authority was under any constitutional obligation to submit it to a vote at all, its business being to place over us a republican form of government, paramount all over the country. The States are an choosing itself the means and the channel of transntegral part of the nation, and cannot for any cause | mitting it to us. It was submitted to a vote of the biligations.

3. The men who have saved the Government are the men who cought to administer it whether the men who can be administered in the men who can be administer either secede or be excluded from its blessings or loyal people. And why submit it to the disloyal the men who ought to administer it, whether they in which we were strictly entitled to take no part. Again, it is said that the State government was forced upon the people. Certainly, it was forced upon the rebellious majority of the State. So was the authority of the United States forced upon them,

tion had a right to force upon them a republican form of government, for nothing but force was rec-ognized by them. Fourth. The present Legislature had delegated to it the power to make a franchise law a part of the The next cause of complaint, and that which is have manifested their devotion and gallantry in be-half of the Government, and who have so harmo-Legislature has passed and the Governor is trying Serious and alarming as the question is, there are

impossible, as the law is part of the constitution it-The Federal Government by its agent, Governor Johnson, through the convention and the ratification of the people, conferred upon the first General bers of Congress we earnestly desire, not merely as | Assembly that should convene the power to limit | THRESHERS. an act of simple justice, but as essential to the pro- | the qualification of voters. The qualification of votection and remuneration of the loyal people of their | ters is prescribed by the constitution. The conven- | REAPERS, State, and to the maintenance of the Government | tion proposed that the Legislature might amend the Exposure of the Copperhead Assault | which they have labored unitedly and successfully | constitution in this particular, and the people ratified the proposition. Thus the power of amendment It is a curious circumstance in this connection that was delegated to the Legislature, which became while Stokes was speaking Andrew Johnson's sen- while acting upon this subject, to all intents and

It is said this law is unconstitutional. This i

thority was supreme.

Finally, it is said the law is harsh and wanting in magnanimity. By law, the crime of the disfranchised is treason, and the punishment death and conhands deposit their ballots and by force of numbers renew their persecutions of Union men, and at last have the victory in the State. East Tennessee, with or Bate, or Pillow-a mere appendage to a rebel State-a province to a rebel government! And yet this will be the early result of the repeal or failure Sixth. It is the duty of the Federal Government. y its military arm, to aid the State officers in en-

forcing the franchise law: Having said this much by way of friendly explanation, I come to the principal object of this address; and that is, that this important law is already set at naught in many localities by the evasion of those whose official duty it is to execute it, and to announce that it will be enforced on the day of election, as far as the civil and military authorities can enforce it. And all elections effected by illegal votes will be annulled, and, if necessary, the officers electsee will aid the civil authorities in all instances protect the ballot-box from fraudulent voting, or to quate. The military will assist in this particular.

With a sincere hope that the present cloud may W. G. BROWNLOW.

Knoxville, July 12, 1865. It will readily be seen that this was a remarkable State paper, and, in view of the present situation, it is one of great significance. The true Union men of the State of Tennessee endorsed the address; the

Colonel Stokes found his competitor everywhere clearly and unequivocally sets forth the following agree that Copperheads, rebels and their sympathi-

zers shall hold the offices and rule the country. But Stokes' district is not the only district in which rom the address:

In order that all who desire may understand the Clellan, consistently proscribed Republicans—for which Ramsey and Steele are nominated for assessor neither of whom served a day in the Union army The Constitution of the United States declares Yet in the secretary's own county of Bedford there

honesty he never had any confidence. The Presi- secession, meeting many able men of the rebel school stood by him at the ballet-box and afterwards on the

We leave the country to judge of the course of Col. Stokes and that of the President. Col. Stokes President has proved ungrateful, not only to him could not fail to take issue with him. The President should not forget the many cold nights that

HARDWARE.

BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE W

W.W.WOODRUFF'S

NEW

HARDWARE STORE SIGN OF THE-BLUE PLOW.

Centre Store, Coffin Block, Gay Street, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

POCKET CUTLERY. CAPRENTERS' TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS' TOOL, SADDLERS' TOOLS, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS, NAILS, AXES,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

ALL SIZES OF

WINDOW GLASS!!

7 by 9 to 18 by 24.

FARMERS

will be supplied with STRAW CUTTERS,

in their line at manufacturer's prices.

AND ALL IMPLEMENTS

Agricultural Implements

I have just received a large stock of

Which I will sell at manufacturers prices, comprising the following valuable machines

Buckeye Mower and Reaper Combined,

Buckeye Mower Senior, Buckeye Mower Junior, "Victor" Cane Mills, 2 sizes,

Cook's Copper Evaporator. Western Corn Sheller, 2 sizes, Sanford's Straw Cutter, Kentucky Cider Mills.

The farmers of East Tennessee are offered a new opportunity to obtain these machines at less price than they can be furnished next season, as the Government give FREE TRANSPORTATION.

FIVE BARRELS COAL OIL in store and for sale, at wholesale and re-

Grain Scythes, Black Snake Grass Scythes, Dutch Grass Scythes, Patent Snaths and Cradles.

BRINLEY'S STEEL PLOWS & CULTIVATORS

OLD TIME PRICES.

Three Horse, - - 815.00 Two Horse, - - 13.00 One Horse, - - 7.00

These Plows are made in Knoxville. and Points or Mould-Boards can be had at any

10,000 pounds CASTINGS, consisting of BAKERS, POTS, &c., at Wholesale and Retail.

200 bags of SHOT, at Cincinnati prices.

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS, of every description. WOODEN WARE, &c., &c., &c. FELLOES, SHAFTS, AND SPOKES,

Buggy and Wagon Tire Iron.

COOPERS' HOOP IRON.

"BURDEN'S"

Horse and Mule Shoes

Can be furnished cheaper than you can buy iron to make them.

AND

Materials,

Wholesale and Retail.

I am Agent for DUPONT'S POWDER.

will be supplied to Merchants at Actual Cost!!!

Remember the place. Centre Store, Coffin Block.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. G. TERRY, LADIES AND GENTLEMENS AND SHOE MAKER.

INSURANCE. 8410,613.91

Losses adjusted and paid during the year 1865, Indicates the solid, substantial, and faithful service rendered patrons by the



CASH ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1866. \$1,006,790.33, ves assurance to the public that choice indemnity, of

wholesome and permanent character, is strongly guaranteed by Phoenix Policies. STEADY DEVOTION TO A STRICTLY LEGITIMATE

FIRE INSURA	NCE BUSINESS.
LOSSES	PAID.
Arkansas \$22,839 43 Alabama 25,728 36 Connecticut 220,821 97 California 181,320 64 Dist. of Columbia 196 35 Florida 20,468 42 Georgia 22,138 76 Indiana 84,200 16 Illinois 210,598 57 Iowa 31,616 73 Kentucky 59,978 19 Kansas 13,416 07 Maine 66,893 45 Massachusetts 59,870 64 Maryland 39,662 26 Missispipi 20,832 58 Missouri 80,535 56 Michigan 67,057 64	Minnesota \$20,983 4 New Hampshire 25,399 1 New York 543,539 3 New Jersey 3,750 5 Nebraska 1,167 0 Ohio 103,953 3 Pennsylvania 53,274 4 Rhode Island 29,771 2 South Carolina 21,032 7 Tennessee 46,970 9 Texas 3,961 9 Vermont 4,281 4 Virginia 27 2 West Virginia 2,000 0 Wisconsin 96,46 7 Canada 38,873 8 New Brunswick 15,330 7 Novia Scotia 14,285 7 Novia Scotia Novia Scotia
5	

47,296 Fire Policies issued through its Agencies, for the year closed, is suggestive of the wide spread and extensive business enjoyed by the PHCNIX, and the emphatic desire among all isses for the protection its policies afford. Branch for the West and South. No. 24 WEST FOURTH ST, CINCINNATI, O H. M. MAGILL, Gen'l Agt.

PHOENX Policies issued promptly by JNO. S. VAN GILDER, Resident Agent, Knoxville, Tenn. FIRE!! FIRE!!!

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY. HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated in 1819.

Capital, \$3,000,000 Assets, January 1, 1866, ...

Losses promptly adjusted at this Agency. Policies issued on favorable terms at the First National R. M. McCLUNG, Agent.

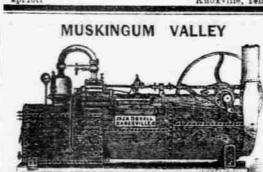
THE TENNESSEE LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital Stock. . . \$50,000. (With the privilege of raising it to \$500,000) INSURES LIVE STOCK AGAINST THEFT

CHARTER PERPETUAL

HOME OFFICE, GALLATIN, TENN. . M. Parker, President, J. M. Robb, Vice President W. Heap, General Agent, J. H. Conkern, Secretary.

MABRY, ABERNATHY & CO., Agents, Knoxville, Tenn.



ENGINE WORKS.

CORNER MARKET AND THIRD STS.,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

HAVING ADDED GREATLY TO OUR former extensive facilities, we are now turning out a large number of our Improved Portable Steam Engines and large number of our Improved Portable Steam Engines and Portable Circular Saw Mills. Those already received and in operation are giving the most entire satisfaction. There is now hardly a State or Territory in the Union but our Improved Portable Engines and Saw Mills are in use. All our Engines have spark arrester stack on them which arrest the sparks. We would respectfully refer you to the following gentlemen and certificates for the portability, utility and practical operations of our Portable Steam Engines and Saw Mills: Charlotte, Mich., March 13th, 1866.

lumber, making 10.645 feet in nine hours. On the second day we sawed 13.850 feet in 10% hours. It was timed at one time when it cut 6 boards, 16 feet in each board, in one minute. Yours, truly, GEO. N. POTTER. Alpine Depot, W. V., Sept. 22, 1865.

J. H. Duvali-Sin: With the assistance of Mr. Hardesty, we have just completed the setting up of the Portable Engines and Mills purchased of you. Mill No. 1, the first day cut at the rate of 1,500 feet of Oak and Pine lumber per hour. Mill No. 2, we have just started and with equal success. They are working to our entire satisfaction, and we feel confident that the machinery

J. H. Duvall—Six: My Mill and Engine is giving the best of satisfaction. I had it running in five days after receiving it.— The first day after starting the Mill, we sawed 48 logs into inch

will do all you advertise. Yours, truly, STRINE, BOYD & CO. Wilsomville, Spencer ca., Ky., May 31, 1860.

Messre. Duvall—We sawed 6,500 feet of boards out of seventeen logs, the first day we started our mill, without moving a screw in seven hours. We believe your portable engines and saw mills second to none in use, and most cheerfully recommend any in want of saw mills and engines to your shop.

T. L. COLLIER & PRUSSELL

Cross Plains, Ripley co., Incl., Feb. 21, 1861.

Messrs. Duvall—To-day we sawed 14,000 feet of lumber in less than ten hours. About three-fourths of it was inch lumber. The mill does very well.

Yours, truly,

SAMUEL KENNET & CO. Brainteem, Wyoming co., Pa., May 1, 1865.

J. H. Duvall-Sis: The Engine and Mill purchased of you,

which Mr. Hardesty has started, will do more work than you promised, and in the best manner. It will saw from 10,000 to 15,009 feet in ten hours. WALTMAN & GAY. Hancock, Md., Noc. 13, 1865. J. H. Duvall-Sia: The Saw Mill of twenty horse power pur-chased of you, has been set up by Mr. Hardesty. On Saturday last we sawed 8,000 feet in eight hours. We can safely say

that it exceeded our expectations.
Yours, truly, BRIDGES, HENDERSON & DANIELS. Fallon, Raiseaba co., Miss., Ang. 25, 1860.

Messrs. Davall—We have been running the portable engine, saw mill and corn mill we purchased of you some months ago.

We average in tough, scrubby pine, from \$5,000 to 10,000 feet of the arm of the list and Exchange of Real Estate. Have touching at ACAPULCO.

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A discount of ONE QUARTER from steamers rates allowed to the list and Exchange of Real Extra Countries of the list and Exchange of Real Ex twelve thousand feet per day. We grind 20 to 25 bushels of corn per hour.....Many persons have rode twenty and thirty miles to see our mill. She is the wonder and admiration of all.

Lebimon, Ky., July 11, 1860.

Messrs. Duvall—I profest to know but little about machinery, but take pleasure in bearing testimony to the fact that the portable engine and saw mill I purchased of you, can, in my opinion, cut three times as much lumber in a day as any other mill in the country. We have sawed 759 feet in thirty minutes. We can saw from 1,500 to 1,500 feet per hour.

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Locast Groce, Weakly e., Tena., March 15, 1850.

Messrs, Duvall—On last Saturday last we cut something over 13,000 feet of inch poplar lumber; worked eleven hours forty-five minutes; N. Nash attended the saw. We cut this amount from logs sawed from stumps, and can do it every day with good logs and hands.

DR. E. J. SHANNON. Sugar Run P. O., Bradford co., Pa., March 14, 1865.

We have, in twenty days after starting it up, sawed 200,000 feet of frozen hemiock timber, which we call the best sawing ever

one in Northern Pennsylvania. The mill was run by Mr. GRIFFITS & STONE. We fully warrant our Engines and Saw Mills to be made of first class material; workmanship the same, and to saw from 6,000 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day, (say ten Orders solicited. Descriptive circulars sent to all correspon dents. Address COCKILL & SEYMOUR,

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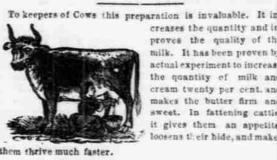
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